Migraine in children: preventive pharmacologic treatments
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Record Status
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Authors' objectives
To assess the comparative effectiveness and safety of preventive pharmacologic treatments for community-dwelling children with episodic or chronic migraine.

Authors' conclusions
Limited low-strength evidence suggests that propranolol was more effective than placebo for preventing episodic migraine in children, with no bothersome adverse effects that could lead to treatment discontinuation. Long-term preventive benefits are unknown both for drugs and nonpharmacologic interventions. No studies examined quality of life or provided evidence for individualized treatment decisions. Future randomized trials of drugs with favorable benefits-to-harms ratio in adults are needed to identify effective and safe treatments to prevent episodic and chronic migraine in children.

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